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In Chapter V, the theory of parallel co-ordinates is given; and in Chapter VI, this is applied to such transcendant formulae as $nt = \phi - e \sin\phi$, and various trigonometrical formulae and equations. Chapter VII gives examples of the use of intersecting scales; and Chapter VIII gives details of empirically constructed scales, such as for the solution of $bx = a^x$. This closes a highly interesting and eminently practicable introduction to nomography, which should find a large public.

J. M. Childs.

ELEMENTARY VECTOR ANALYSIS. By *C. E. Weatherburn.* London: G. Bell & Sons, Ltd., 1921. Pp. xxviii, 184. Price, 12s. net.

We welcome this elementary treatise on Vector Analysis as a book that has been wanted in English for some time. The author confines himself entirely to the elementary parts of the subject, but treats them very fully. Many applications of vectors to geometry, kinematics, to dynamics, both of rigid bodies and of a particle, and to statics are given. To get the student of dynamics to think in terms of vectors is wholly to the good; for, apart from the greater elegance of vector methods, it gives him a much clearer realization of the physical realities of the problems than is attained by the ordinary analytical methods.

The more advanced parts of the subject dealing with "curls," "gradients" and "divergence," which are of such fundamental importance in the study of Electromagnetism, are omitted. It is to be hoped that the author will supplement the present work by another volume dealing with these more advanced portions, which will be as valuable to students of Electromagnetism as the present volume is to students of dynamics for whom these higher portions are unnecessary.

A word is perhaps necessary on the notation adopted for the scalar and vector product of two vectors. The author discards the familiar brackets ( ) and [ ] for these products and uses a dot and a cross respectively between the terms. One must admit that in actual work this notation is more convenient, as the brackets are then available for ordinary algebraical needs; but some uniformity of practice among writers is urgently to be desired. The subject is quite sufficiently developed now to insist upon the adoption of some standard notation for it.

Albert Eagle.